

proprietor cannot accept the goods because they are required by law to be exported or destroyed (*see* § 127.28 of this chapter), or for other good cause, the goods will remain in the custody of the arriving carrier or other party to whom the goods have been transferred under a Customs-authorized permit to transfer or in-bond entry. In this event, the carrier or other party will be responsible under bond for exporting or destroying the goods, as necessary (*see* §§ 113.63(c)(3) and 113.64(b) of this chapter).

(f) In ports where there is no bonded warehouse authorized to accept general order merchandise, or if merchandise requires specialized storage facilities that are unavailable in a bonded facility, the port director, after having received notice of the presence of unentered merchandise or baggage in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall direct the storage of the merchandise by the carrier or by any other appropriate means.

(g) Merchandise taken into the custody of the port director pursuant to section 490(b), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1490(b)), shall be sent to a general order warehouse after 1 day after the day the aircraft arrived, to be held there at the risk and expense of the consignee.

[T.D. 98-74, 63 FR 51288, Sept. 25, 1998, as amended by T.D. 02-65, 67 FR 68033, Nov. 8, 2002]

Subpart F—International Traffic Permit

§ 122.51 Aircraft of domestic origin registered in the U.S.

After Customs inspection of the aircraft, passengers, baggage and merchandise at the entry airport, commercial aircraft of domestic origin registered in the U.S. may be allowed to proceed to other airports in the U.S. without permit.

§ 122.52 Aircraft of foreign origin registered in the U.S.

(a) *Application.* This section applies to commercial aircraft (as defined in § 122.1(d)) of foreign origin registered in the U.S. and arriving in the U.S. from a foreign area.

(b) *Aircraft entered as an imported article.* If an aircraft covered by this section is entered as an imported article, and any applicable duty for the aircraft has been paid on a prior arrival, it may be allowed to proceed as other than an imported article. In this instance, the aircraft commander must file a declaration that states the:

- (1) Port where entry was made;
- (2) Date duty, if any, was paid; and
- (3) Number of the entry.

(c) *Aircraft not entered as imported article—*(1) *Treatment as other than an imported article.* A commercial aircraft covered by this section which has not been entered as an imported article may travel from airport to airport in the U.S. without payment of duty. Each commercial aircraft shall proceed under a permit on Customs Form 7507 or 7509, as provided in § 122.54. Treatment of the aircraft as other than an imported article shall continue for so long as the aircraft:

- (i) Is used only for commercial purposes between the U.S. and foreign areas; and
- (ii) Will leave the U.S. for a foreign destination in commercial use or carrying neither passengers nor cargo.

(2) *Treatment as an imported article.* Any aircraft covered by this section which was not entered as an imported article shall make entry if it:

- (i) Is withdrawn from commercial use between the U.S. and foreign areas; or
- (ii) Is used in the U.S. in a way not reasonably related to efficient commercial use of the aircraft between the U.S. and foreign areas.

(3) *Aircraft damage and duty payment—*(i) *Substantial damage to commercial aircraft.* If an accident causes substantial damage to a commercial aircraft, no entry or duty payment is required for any part of the wreckage.

(ii) *Less than substantial damage and export.* If an accident does not cause substantial damage to a commercial aircraft, salvageable parts of the wrecked aircraft may be exported. In this circumstance, the aircraft, as a whole or in part, is not considered to be withdrawn from commercial use and is not subject to entry or to duty as imported merchandise.

(iii) *Less than substantial damage and no export.* If an accident does not cause